Estructura de la Pesquería Artesanal de Especies Pelagicas en la Isla de San Andrés, Caribe Occidental

ERICK CASTRO GONZALEZ[1] y YOLIMA GRANDAS OLARTE[2]
[1]*Secretaria de Agricultura y Pesca*
San Andrés Isla. Colombia
[2]*Universidad de los Andes*
Bogotá D.C. Colombia

En la isla de San Andrés, Colombia, la extracción de especies pelágicas ha ganado importancia en las últimas décadas como consecuencia de la disminución de peces arrecifales de interés comercial, representando en el período comprendido entre agosto de 1998 y julio de 1999 el 80% del total de las capturas desembarcadas por pescadores artesanales.

Participan en la pesquería 78 embarcaciones distribuidas en cinco lugares de desembarque localizados alrededor de la isla. La embarcación más utilizada es la denominada "King Fiver" fabricada en fibra de vidrio con dimensiones de 25 pies de eslora y 5 pies de manga, dotada para su propulsión de un motor fuera de borda a gasolina de 40 hp. La mayoría no cuenta un sistema para el almacenamiento en frío de los productos capturados.

El arte de pesca predominante es la línea de mano, la cual es empleada de diferentes formas dependiendo de las especies a capturar. Se utiliza como carnada señuelos artificiales o trozos de atunes o land fish (Carangidae). Las faenas de pesca duran entre 5 y 10 horas, participan dos pescadores por embarcación y se realizan principalmente detrás de la barrera arrecifal, al noroeste y sur de la isla, y en los cayos Bolívar y Albuquerque. El manejo post captura es mínimo y la comercialización de los productos es a pequeña escala en los lugares de desembarque.

Las especies más importantes son *Thunnus atlanticus, Acanthocybium solandri, Elagatis bipinnulata, Coryphaena hippurus* y *Sphyraena barracuda*, las cuales son capturadas durante todo el año, presentando algunas de ellas variaciones estacionales asociadas posiblemente con cambios en las condiciones ambientales.

PALABRAS CLAVES: Pesquería artesanal, especies pelágicas, Colombia

Structure of Pelagic Small-scale Fishery in San Andrés Island, Occidental Caribbean

In San Andrés Island, Colombia, pelagic species extraction has gained importance throughout the last decades, as a consequence of diminishment in reef species of commercial interest, representing 80% of the total capture landings by small-scale fishermen, between August 1998 and July 1999.

78 boat participate in the fisheries, distributed in five landing places around the

island. The most common boat is the so-called AKing Fiver@, glass-fiber made, 25ft long and 5ft wide, propelled by an off board 40 hp gasoline motor. Most of them lack a cold storage device for captured products.

The prevailing fishing skill is the hand line, which is used in different manners, according to the species to capture. An artificial bait can be used, or tuna or land fish (Carangidae) pieces. The fishing task lasts from 5 to 10 hours, two fishermen per boat, and it is done mainly behind the reef barrier, northwest and south of the island, and at the Bolivar and Albuquerque cays. Post capture management is minimum and there is small-scale product commercializing at the landing places.

The most representative species are *Thunnus atlanticus, Acanthocybium solandri, Elagatis bipinnulata, Coryphaena hippurus* y *Sphyraena barracuda,* captured all year-round, some of them showing seasonal variation possibly associated to environmental conditions changes.

KEY WORDS: Artisanal fishery, pelagic species, Colombia

Local and Latitudinal Differences in Growth During the Early Life History of Gray Snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*

KELLY DENIT and SU SPONAUGLE
University of Miami- Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science
4600 Rickenbacker Cswy.
Miami, Florida 33149 USA

The gray snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*, is an ecologically and commercially important fish throughout the Caribbean. Despite its significant role in the marine ecosystem and its economic value, relatively little is known about the growth of this species, especially during its early life history stages. As part of a larger study of population connectivity, young of the year *L. griseus* were collected from five sites in the Southeastern United States during Fall 2000 and 2001: Florida Bay, Biscayne Bay, Sebastian Inlet, and Jupiter in Florida, and Core Sound, North Carolina. Fish were measured and weighed and the sagittal otoliths removed for aging. Daily growth increments were enumerated using standard otolith aging techniques and the deposition of daily rings validated. Larval and juvenile growth rates as well as the planktonic larval duration (PLD) appear to be influenced by various environmental factors across a latitudinal gradient. Otolith records indicate differences in growth rates among sites and years. Comparison of these data with similar data collected along the west coast of Florida provides further insight into environmentally induced differences in growth rate. The age data collected during this project eventually will be used in conjunction with otolith microchemistry to help elucidate the likelihood of population connectivity in this species.